Description of a new Genus and four new Species of North American Cleridae.

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The few species here made known have been carefully chosen, the object in view being to select only such species as are very distinct from their nearest allies, hence no confusion should arise as a result of describing them at this time.

Cymatodera cognata sp. nov.

Piceous, subopaque, antennæ and an irregular, obscure median fascia rufo-piceous, sparsely pubescent. Head densely confluently and rather coarsely punctate; eyes feebly prominent. Antennæ slightly longer than head and thorax, joints two to ten subequal, slender, eleventh a little longer. Thorax nearly one-half longer than wide, moderately constricted in front of middle, strongly compressed at sides behind, base narrower than apex, surface moderately coarsely but not very densely punctate, ante-scutellar impression distinct, limited each side by a prominent tubercle. Elytra nearly twice as wide as base of thorax, humeri distinct, sides slightly divergent posteriorly, apices conjointly rounded, disk with striæ of moderately fine punctures, those of the sutural striæ extending scarcely to middle, the lateral striæ much longer, an obscure, irregular fascia at middle scarcely attains the suture. Body beneath finely and sparsely punctate, abdomen and legs subrugose. Length 8-9.5 mm.

Male.—Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate, longitudinally carinate at middle from base to apex; sixth oval, feebly emarginate; last dorsal oval, shorter and narrower than the corresponding ventral, subtruncate at apex.

Female.—Fifth ventral broadly, feebly emarginate, feebly carinate at middle; sixth oval, incised at apex; last dorsal elongate oval, broadly triangularly emarginate at apex.

Las Vegas, Nevada (type ♂); Stockton, Utah (type ♀). Both specimens were collected by Mr. Tom Spaulding, and were sent me by Mr. Warren Knaus, to whom my thanks are due for one of the types.

This species is of the form of *inornata*, but less slender, and with elytral sculpture nearly as in *fuscula*. It is nearest allied to the species of the *belfragei* group (*belfragei*, *morosa*, *flavosignata* and *umbrina*), from all of which it differs in secondary sexual characters of the abdomen and in other details.

Mr. Charles J. Gahan, in his recent valuable contribution: "Notes on Cleridæ and Descriptions of some new Genera and Species of this Family of Coleoptera." (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Lond., Ser. 8, Vol. V, Jan., 1910, pp. 55-78), calls attention to the fact that the North American species, *Thaneroclerus sanguineus* Say. differs from the genus type (*E. buqueti* Lefebvre) in several important details of structure; these differences are of sufficient moment to necessitate the erection of the following new genus:

ZENODOSUS gen. nov.

Eyes oval, finely granulate, entire; front coxal cavities open behind; flanks of prothorax non-carinate.

Type of the genus *Zenodosus* (*Thaneroclerus*) *sanguineus* Say.

In *Thaneroclerus* Lef., the eyes are small, feebly emarginate, round and coarsely granulated, the flanks of the prothorax distinctly carinate, and the front coxal cavities closed behind.

An examination of material in my collection shows, however, that the Cuban species (*T. girodi* Chevrolat), is a true *Thaneroclerus*.

Clerus ichneumoneus Fabr. var. **knabi** nov.

Form, size and sculpture as in typical form, the markings and color also similar, but with the apical fourth of elytra pale reddish testaceous, each elytron with a rather large, ante-apical, black maculation. Length 11.5 mm.

Marion Co., Florida.

This variety, if indeed such it be, was sent me several years ago by Mr. Frederick Knab, since which time I have examined not less than four hundred specimens of *ichneumoneus* without finding another individual either identical with, or intermediate between this and the typical form, hence *knabi* may eventually prove to be a distinct species.

Hydnocera maritima sp. nov.

Elongate, feebly shining, olive-green; head and thorax æneous; antennae, labrum, palpi, knees, tibiae and tarsi testaceous. Head (including the moderately prominent eyes) very slightly wider than the thorax, coarsely, densely rugose. Thorax one-third wider than long,

apical constriction strong; sides broadly, strongly dilated, posteriorly feebly convergent; subapical transverse impressed line deep, middle of disk anteriorly with a short but distinct longitudinal sulcus, basal impressed line distinct, near the flanks turning obliquely forward; lateral foveae small, but deep and distinct; surface coarsely, densely punctate. Elytra rather depressed, fully covering the abdomen, slightly wider than the head; humeri obtuse; sides parallel; surface coarsely, densely punctate, somewhat scabrous toward apices, the latter obtusely rounded, not serrate but irregular in outline, dehiscent at suture. Upper parts rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, whitish pubescence, with longer, erect dark hairs intermixed; ventral surface and legs clothed in like manner but more sparsely. Length 5-5.5 mm.

Truro, Mass., June, '92. "On beach grass, seems to be a seashore species." (Fredk. Blanchard, *in litt.*). Two specimens, ♂ and ♀..

Maritima bears a slight resemblance to *subfasciata* Lec., but differs from that species in many details; in the present species the form is more elongate, the prothorax proportionately broader, the sculpture and color decidedly different, and the elytral apices are non-serrate.

I am indebted to Mr. Frederick Blanchard for the type (♂) specimen, a cotype (♀) is in Mr. Blanchard's collection. Truro, Mass., is a town on Cape Cod peninsula.

Hydnocera tibialis sp. nov.

Elongate, dark green with slight metallic reflections; head, thorax and elytra varying from bright green with faint metallic lustre, to bright blue; antennæ (club slightly infuscate at tip), palpi, tibiae and tarsi (outer joints of latter infuscate) pale testaceous; pubescence whitish, erect, moderately dense and long. Head including the large prominent eyes scarcely narrower than elytra at base, finely, transversely rugose. Thorax wider than long, distinctly transversely rugulose, subapical and transverse impressed lines only moderately distinct, lateral foveae feebly impressed. Elytra very slightly convex, fully covering the abdomen, humeri moderately prominent, sides very feebly sinuate and subparallel, apices separately rounded and rather strongly serrate, dehiscent at suture, surface coarsely, very densely punctate, punctuation toward apices a little more dense, apices not at all tumid. Body beneath and legs shining, conspicuously clothed with moderately long whitish hairs. Length 4-4.8 mm.

Pine Ridge, Nebraska. Types (♂ and ♀) in my collec-

tion; cotypes (three) in the collection of the University of Nebraska.

For the privilege of examining the above specimens, as well as the other Clerid material in the collection of the University of Nebraska, I am under deep obligations to Prof. L. Bruner and Mr. Charles H. Gable.

Hydnocera gerhardi sp. nov.

Very slender, shining, sparsely clothed with short, fine pubscence, black, head and thorax rufo-piceous, apical and basal margins of the latter dull rufous, lower part of front, mouth, antennae, elytra, legs and last abdominal segment pale yellow. Head (including the very prominent eyes) as wide as elytra at base, nearly smooth (very finely and very sparsely punctulate). Thorax much longer than wide, subcylindrical, subapical constriction moderate, surface alutaceous, disk at middle very finely rugulose. Elytra elongate, humeri feeble, parallel, not shorter than the abdomen, entirely pale yellow, coarsely, deeply, rather densely, partially confluently punctate, apices separately, rather acutely rounded, strongly serrate, dehiscent at suture. Legs elongate, pale yellow, outer joints of tarsi fuscous, posterior femora extending to tip of elytra. Length 4.8 mm.

Yuma, Arizona. Collected by Wesley D. Lipe.

A very elongate species, in fact more slender than any other known to me; it is perhaps nearest allied to *bicolor* Lec., from which it is, however, very distinct, the size being very nearly twice as large, the head not at all rugose, the elytra densely, not sparsely punctate, the apices not tumid, and the coloration is different.

Named in honor of my friend Mr. William J. Gerhard.

Flattered.—First Fly—"Have you seen that new encyclopedia?"
Second Fly—"No. Is there anything about us in it?"
First Fly—"Certainly; an entire page is devoted to us—the fly-leaf."
—Newspaper.

Mr. James Cantlie, hon. secretary of the Pellagra Commission, has received, as we learn from the London *Times*, the following telegram from Dr. Sambon, dated Rome, May 13: "The pellagra field commission has definitely proved that maize is not the cause of Pellagra. The parasitic conveyor is the *Simulium reptans*."—(*From Science.*)